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THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Federal and Confederate Versions of the Proceedings.

Separation NOT Demanded by the South.

Gen. Grant thinks the Southern Commissioners were sincerely desirous "to restore Peace and Union!"

Lincoln's Negro Policy the Great Obstacle to Peace.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

In response to your resolution of the 8th inst., requesting information in relation to a conference recently held in Hampton Roads, I have the honor to state that on the day of the date I gave Francis P. Blair, Sr., a card, written as follows: "Allow the bearer, F. P. Blair, Sr., to pass our lines, go South and return.

"December 28th, 1864." A. LINCOLN.

That at the time I was informed that Mr. Blair sought the card as a means of getting to Richmond, Virginia, but he was given no authority to speak or act for the government nor was I informed of anything he would say or do on his own account or otherwise. Afterwards Mr. Blair told me that he had been to Richmond, and had seen Mr. Jefferson Davis, and he (Mr. Blair) at the same time left with me a manuscript letter as follows, to wit:

RICHMOND, Jan. 12, 1865.

To F. P. Blair, Esq.:

Sir—I have deemed it proper, and probably desirable to you, to give you in this form the substance of the remarks made by me, to be repeated by you to President Lincoln, &c.

I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing now, as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace. I am ready to send a commission whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a commission if the United States Government shall choose to send one; that, notwithstanding the rejection of our former offers, I would, if you could promise that a commissioner, minister or other agent would be received, appoint one immediately, and renew the effort to enter into a conference, with a view to secure peace to the two countries. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Afterwards, and with the view that it should be shown to Mr. Davis, Lincoln, and delivered to Mr. Blair, a letter as follows, to wit:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1865.

To F. P. Blair, Esq.:

Sir—your having shown me Mr. Davis' letter to you of the 12th inst., you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he or any influential person now resisting the national authority, may informally send me with the view of securing peace to our common country. Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

Afterwards Mr. Blair dictated for and authorized me to make an entry on the back of my retained copy of the letter last above recited, which entry is as follows:

January 28, 1865.

To-day Mr. Blair tells me that on the 21st inst., he delivered to Mr. Davis the original of which the within is a copy, and left it with him, that at the time of delivering it Mr. Davis read it over twice in Mr. Blair's presence, at the close of which he (Mr. Blair) remarked that the part about our one common country related to the part of Mr. Davis' letter about the two countries, to which Mr. Davis replied that he so understood it. A. LINCOLN.

Afterward the Secretary of War placed in my hands the following telegram, endorsed by him, as it appears:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, War Department, [In Cipher.]

The following telegram was received at Washington, January 29th, 1865:

From Head Quarters Army of the James, 4.30 P. M., January 29, 1865.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following despatch, just received from Maj. Gen. Parke, who refers it to me for my action, I refer to you, in Lieut. General Grant's absence.

E. O. C. ORD, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

HD. QRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 4 P. M., Jan. 29, 1865.

To Major General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters Army of the James:

The following despatch is forwarded to you for your action. Since I have no knowledge of Gen. Grant's having had any understanding of this kind, I refer the matter to you, as the ranking officer present in the two armies.

JOHN G. PARKE, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

From Head Quarters Ninth Army Corps, Jan. 29—Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke.

HD. QRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Alexander H. Stevens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell desire to cross my lines, in accordance with an understanding claimed to exist with Lieut. Gen. Grant, on their way to Washington, as peace commissioners. Shall they be admitted? They desire an early answer to come through immediately, and would like to reach City Point to-night, if they can. If they cannot do this, they would like to come through at 10 A. M., to-morrow.

O. B. WILSON, Maj. Gen. Com. 9th Corps.

Respectfully referred to the President for such instructions as he may be pleased to give.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

8.30 P. M., Jan. 29, 1865.

It appears that about the time of placing the foregoing telegram in my hands the Secretary of War despatched Gen. Ord as follows, to wit:

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1865, 10 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Ord:

This Department has no knowledge of any understanding by Gen. Grant to allow any person to come within his lines as commissioners of any sort. You will, therefore, allow no one to come into your lines under such character or profession until you receive the President's instructions, to whom your telegram will be sent for his directions. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Sent in cipher 2 A. M., 30th.

Afterwards, by my directions, the Secretary of War telegraphed Gen. Ord as follows, to wit:

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, D. C., 10 A. M., Jan. 30, 1865.

To Major General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters Army of the James:

By direction of the President you are instructed to inform the three gentlemen, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, that a message will be despatched to them at or near where they now are, without unnecessary delay.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Afterwards I prepared and put into the hands of Major Thomas T. Eckert the following instructions and message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 30, 1865.

To Major T. T. Eckert:

Sir—You will proceed with the documents placed in your hands and on reaching Gen. Ord will deliver him the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of War. Then by Gen. Ord's assistance, procure an interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, or any of them deliver to him or them, the paper on which your own letter is written. Note on the copy which you retain the time of delivery and to whom delivered. Receive their answer in writing, waiting a reasonable time for it, and which if it contains their decision to come through without further condition, will be your warrant to ask Gen. Ord to pass them through as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War to him. If by their answer they decline to come, or propose other terms, do not have them passed through. And this being your whole duty return and report to me. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

To Messrs Alex. H. Stephens, J. A. Campbell and R. M. T. Hunter:

Gentlemen—I am instructed by the President of the United States to place this paper in your hands, with the information that if you pass through the United States military lines it will be understood that you do so for the purpose of an informal conference on the basis of that letter, a copy of which is on the reverse side of this sheet, and that if you choose to pass on such understanding, and so notify me in writing, I will procure the Commanding General to pass you through the lines and to Fortress Monroe, under such military precautions as he may deem prudent, and at which place you will be met in due time by some person or persons for the purpose of such informal conference, and further that you shall have protection, safe conduct and safe return in all events.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Major and A. D. C.

City Point, Va., Feb. 2, 1865.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1865.

To F. P. Blair, Esq.:

Sir—Your having shown me Mr. Davis' letter to you of the 12th inst., you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential person now resisting the national authority may informally send to me, with the view of securing peace to the people of our one common country. Yours, &c.,

A. LINCOLN.

Afterwards, but before Major Eckert had departed, the following despatch was received from Gen. Grant:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received at Washington, Jan. 31, 1865, from City Point, Va., 10.30 A. M.:

January 31, 1865.

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The following communication was received here last evening:

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 30, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States:

Sir—We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and to proceed to Washington to hold a conference with President Lincoln upon the subject of the existing war, and with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. Blair, of January 18, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy, and if not we wish to see you in person if convenient, to confer with you on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
R. M. T HUNTER.

I have sent directions to receive these gentlemen, and expect to have them at my quarters this evening awaiting your instructions.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Com. Armies of the U. S.

This message, it will be perceived, transferred Gen. Ord's agency in the matter to Gen. Grant. I resolved, however, to send Major Eckert forward with this message, and accordingly telegraphed Gen. Grant as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.—*Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point, Va.:* A message is coming to you on the business contained in your despatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters until he arrives, and then act upon the message he brings, as far as applicable, it having been made up to pass through Gen. Ord's hands, and when the gentlemen were supposed to be beyond our lines.

A. LINCOLN.

[Sent in cipher at 1.30, P. M.]

When Major Eckert departed he bore with him a letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. Grant, as follows, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Jan. 30, 1865.—*Lieut. Gen. Grant, commanding &c.:* GENERAL—The President desires that you will please procure for the bearer, Major Thomas T. Eckert, an interview with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, and if, on his return to you, he requests it, pass them through our lines to Fortress Monroe by such route and under such military precaution as you may deem prudent, giving them protection and comfortable quarters while there, and that you let none of this have any effect upon your movements or plans. By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Supposing the proper point to be then reached, I despatched the Secretary of State, with the following instruction, Major Eckert, however, going ahead of him:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 31, 1865.—*Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:* You will proceed to Fort Monroe, there to meet and informally confer with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell on the basis of my letter to F. P. Blair, Jan. 18, 1865, a copy of which you have. You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to wit:

First. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

Second—No receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress and in preceding documents.

Third—No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the government. You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they may choose to say and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consummate anything. Yours, &c.,

A. LINCOLN.

On the day of its date the following telegram was sent to Gen. GRANT:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1865.—*Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point, Va.:* Let nothing which is transpiring change, hinder or delay your military movements or plans. A. LINCOLN.

[Sent in cipher at 9.30, A. M.]

Afterwards the following despatch was received from Gen. Grant:

OFFICE U. STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, *Via* Fortress Monroe, Feb. 1, 1865.

FROM CITY POINT, Feb. 1, 1865, 12:30, P. M.—*The Excellency, A. Lincoln, President U. States:* Your despatch received. There will be no armistice in consequence of the presence of Mr. Stephens and others within our lines. The troops are kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice if occasion should justify it.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

To notify Maj. Eckert that the Secretary of State would be at Fortress Monroe, and to put them in communication the following despatch was sent:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1865.—*Maj. T. T. Eckert, care Gen. Grant, City Point, Va.:* Call at Fortress Monroe and put yourself under direction of Mr. Seward, whom you will find there.

A. LINCOLN.

On the morning of the 2d instant, the following telegrams were received by me respectively from the Secretary of State and Major Eckert:

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Feb. 1, 1865.

The President of the United States:

I arrived at ten o'clock this evening.—Richmond party not here. I remain here.

W. H. SEWARD.

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 1865.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

I have the honor to report the delivery of your communication and my letter at 4.15 this afternoon, to which I received a reply at 6 P. M., but not satisfactory.

At 8 P. M., the following note, addressed to Gen. Grant, was received:

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 1, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen Grant:

SIR—We desire to go to Washington city to confer informally with the President personally in reference to matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. Blair of the 18th of January ult. Without any personal compromise on any question in the letter, we have the permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

At 9.30 P. M.—I have notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The point of meeting designated in the above note ought not, in my opinion, to be insisted upon. I think Fort Monroe would be acceptable. Having complied with my instructions, I will return to Washington to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Major, etc.

On reading this despatch of Major Eckert, I was about to recall him and the Secretary of State, when the following telegram from General Grant to the Secretary of War was shown me:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, [In cipher.]

The following telegram was received at Washington 4.35 A. M., February 2, 1865, from City Point, Va.:

FEBRUARY 1, 1865, 10.30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially, to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express any views of my own or to account for my reticence.

This has placed me in an awkward position, which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I now fear their going back without any expression from any in authority will have a bad influence; at the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time, and do not know what to recommend. I am sorry that, however, Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this despatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure their safe conduct, if they had used the same language to Major Eckert.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

This despatch of General Grant changed my purpose, and accordingly I telegraphed him and the Secretary of State respectively as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 2, 1865.

Lieutenant General Grant, City Point, Va.:

Say to the gentlemen that I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get there. A. LINCOLN.

[Sent in cipher at 9 A. M.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1865.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Fortress Monroe, Va.:

Induced by a despatch from Gen. Grant, I join you at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can come. A. LINCOLN.

Before starting, the following despatch was shown me. I proceeded nevertheless:

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram was received at Washington, Feb. 2, 1865: Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Fortress Monroe, (copy to Hon. E. M Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.) The gentlemen here have accepted the proposed terms, and will leave for Fortress Monroe, at 9.30 A. M.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

On the night of the 2d, I reached Hampton Roads, found the Secretary of State and Major Eckert on a steamer off the shore, and learned of them that the Richmond gentlemen were on another steamer also anchored off the shore, in the roads, and that the Secretary of State had not yet seen or communicated with them. I ascertained that Major Eckert had literally the first time, the answer of the Richmond gentlemen to him, which in his despatch to me of the 1st, he characterizes as not satisfactory. That answer is as follows, to wit:

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.

Thomas T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.:

MAJOR—Your note, delivered by yourself this day, has been considered. For reply we have to say that we were furnished with a copy of the letter of President Lincoln to Francis P. Blair, of the 18th of January, ult., another copy of which is appended to your note. Our intentions are contained in a letter of which the following is a copy:

RICHMOND, Jan. 28, 1865.

In conformity with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Washington city for informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the purpose of securing peace to the two countries. With great respect, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The substantial object to be obtained by the informal conference is to ascertain upon what terms the existing war can be terminated honorably. Our instructions contemplate a personal interview between President Lincoln and ourselves at Washington, but with this explanation we are ready to meet any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that a just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or to submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

A note of these gentlemen, subsequently addressed to Gen. Grant, has already been given in Major Eckert's despatch of the 1st inst.

I also here saw, for the first time, the following note addressed by the Richmond gentlemen to Major Eckert:

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 2, 1865.

Thomas T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.:

MAJOR—In reply to your verbal statement that your instructions did not allow you to alter conditions upon which a passport could be given to us, we say that we are willing to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and there to have an informal conference with any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, on the basis of his letter to F. P. Blair of the 18th of January, ultimo, or upon any other terms or conditions that he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essential principles of self government and popular rights, upon which our Constitutions are founded. It is our earnest wish to ascertain, after a free interchange of ideas and information, upon what principles and terms, if any, a just and honorable peace can be established without the further effusion of blood, and to contribute our utmost efforts to accomplish such a result we think it better to add that in accepting your passports, we are not to be understood as committing ourselves to anything but to carry to this informal conference the views and feelings above expressed.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
R. M. T. HUNTER.

Note—The above communication was delivered to me at Fortress Monroe at 4.30 P. M., February 2, by Lieutenant Col. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff. THOS. T. ECKERT, Major and A. D. C.

On the morning of Feb. 3, the three gentlemen, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell came aboard of our steamer and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned. No other person was present. No papers were exchanged or produced, and it was in advance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal merely. On our part the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State herein before recited was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith; while by the other party it was not said that in any event or on any condition they ever would consent to reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they would not consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question and the adoption of some other course first, which as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course we thought would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result.

The foregoing, containing as is believed all the information sought, is respectfully submitted. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 10, 1865.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1865.

The following was inclosed in the message sent to the Senate:

To the President: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 8th inst., requesting the President of the United States, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate any information in his possession concerning recent conversations or communications with certain rebels said to have occurred under Executive sanction, including communications with the rebel Jefferson Davis, and any correspondence relating thereto, has the honor to report that the Senate may properly be referred to a special message of the President bearing upon the subject of the resolution and transmitted to the House this day.

Appended to the report is a copy of an instruction which has been addressed to Charles Francis Adams, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and which is the only correspondence found in this Department touching [illegible]

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 10, 1865.

(Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1865.

SIR—It is a truism that in time of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins, there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations of peace. The advocates of war, after negotiation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary or unwise. So peace agitators in time of war ultimately bring about an abandonment of conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict. The agitators of War in time of peace and of peace in time of war are not necessary or perhaps ordinarily unpatriotic in their purposes or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadaloupe-Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the *dux* of the government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations, with a view to end our civil war, are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents. Others with whom you have to deal confidentially are known to yourself although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here which are known only to the persons actually moving in them, and to this government. I am now to give for your information an account of an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad. A few days ago Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines without definite views known to the government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Mr. Davis was now, as he always had been, willing to send commissioners if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent, that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send commissioners to confer with the President, with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received.

The President, therefore, on the 18th day of January addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said that he was and always should be willing to receive any agent that Mr. Davis, or any other influential person now actually resisting the authority of the government, might send to confer informally with the President with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country.

Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this letter and then again came back to Washington. On the 29th instant we were advised from the camp of Lieutenant General Grant that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington, as peace commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant General to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at Gen. Grant's headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed that they should be allowed to pass our lines. They would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair.—If they should express their assent to this condition in writing then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable, from a report of the conversation with Lieutenant General Grant, that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the conditions mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this government in the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe in the night of the 1st day of February. Major Eckert met him on the Morning of the 2d of February with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington.

The Secretary was preparing at the same moment, to so return, without waiting for information for the President. But at this juncture Lieutenant General Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the condition tendered them through Major Eckert, and General Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's directions remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February.

The Richmond party was brought down the James river in a United States steam transport, during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Roads on the morning of the 3d. The President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs Stephens, Hunter and Campbell on board the United States Steam transport River Queen in Hampton Roads.

The conference was altogether informal.—[illegible] nothing was written or read. The conversation although earnest and free was entirely courteous and friendly.

The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals, nevertheless during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war was waged and a mutual direction of the efforts of the government as well as those of the insurgents to some extraneous policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed.

It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some, not very certain, prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relation between the government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandonment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union collaterally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced.

The anti slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his annual message.

It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared so far as power was lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States.

The Richmond party were then informed that Congress, had on the 31st ult., adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law.

The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents and to hear them in answer, in a courteous and not unfriendly manner. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

☞For Southern account, see inside.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER, will be administered in the Presbyterian church, on next Sabbath. The Rev. John W. White, of Milroy, will assist the pastor.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

The Democrats of Bedford borough, are requested to meet in the Court Room, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported at the approaching Spring election. A full attendance is requested.

BY ORDER OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Who is Responsible?

The recent conference between Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, of the one part, and Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, of the other part, on the subject of the restoration of peace, ended, as our readers are aware, in smoke. The hopes of the people, wrought up by the Administration press, to an intensity that caused the whole machinery of business to stand still, were suddenly dashed into the depths of despair, by the announcement that the conference was a failure. The cheers of the two armies that greeted the Southern commissioners as they passed on their way to Fortress Monroe, were hushed; the longing eyes of the soldier's wife and children, gazing into the future for his return, closed in tears of bitter disappointment; the clasped hands of the prisoner praying in his dreary cell, for deliverance from his living death, fell from their attitude of supplication and dropped nerveless by his side, as he heard the sound of renewed preparation for war. All was sadness, save in the tinselled parlors of army contractors and the blood-painted studios of crazy abolitionists, and in these there was revelry such as could characterize only the intermingled orgies of low bred speculators, monomaniac levellers of the races, and soulless demagogues who ride the skeleton hobby of Southern extermination. These are merry over the unhappy issue, as the carrion crow is merry over the dead carcass which it scents afar off. These inquire not why peace was not obtained; they are satisfied to know that the effort to obtain it, has failed. But those, the suffering heroes on the banks of the James and the Congaree—the emaciated captives dying daily in the accursed prison—the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers are in the hands of the powmen whose lives are in the hands of the pow- [illegible] War—the poorer classes who cannot substitute other men's lives for their own and who dream of the Conscription, as the Parisians in the days of the French Revolution, dreamed of the Guillotine; those would like to know why the peace conference was a failure and who is responsible for the continuance of the war. Their inquiry is answered in the account given by Messrs. Lincoln and Seward of their interview with the Southern Commissioners. Turn we to it and examine:

Three commissioners, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, are sent by Jefferson Davis to confer with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might designate, upon the subject of peace. These men are well known as conservatives and in favor of re-construction. Their selection showed a sincere desire, on the part of the Southern chief, for the restoration of peace. On this point we find Gen. Grant, in his despatch to the Secretary of War, dated February 1, 1865, using the following language:

"Now that the interview between Major Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially, to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union."

Mr. Lincoln says that the Southern commissioners did not say whether they would or would not consent to re-union, but "seemed to desire the postponement of that question and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might, or might not lead to re-union." Secretary Seward, in his despatch to Minister Adams, gives the following statement concerning the propositions of the Southern commissioners:

"What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war was waged and a mutual direction of the efforts of the government as well as those of the insurgents to some extraneous policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some, not very certain, prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relation between the government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it."

Now, here we have Gen. Grant, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward as witnesses that the Southern commissioners did not insist upon *separation*, as the only condition of peace. Gen. Grant says he is "convinced that their intentions were good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union." Mr. Lincoln is constrained to say that they favored a policy which they "seemed to argue" might lead to re-union, and Mr. Seward describes that policy to be a postponement of the question of separation, and a mutual direction of the efforts of both parties to some extraneous scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, the armies be reduced and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. This would have been an effectual restoration of the Union. The bad blood between the two sections cooled, the armies disbanded, the ligaments of trade, the strongest ties of nations, binding the people together,—there could no longer be any resistance to the authority of the Federal Constitution, or to the laws made in pursuance thereof. This would be the restoration of the Union—nothing more, nothing less. But Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward are clearly not satisfied with a simple restoration of the Union. The alternative they presented to the Southern commissioners, was unconditional submission to the Federal authority, on the part of the people of the South, the breaking up of their social system and the surrender of the bulk of their property, or war, even unto extermination. In proof of this, we cite the propositions which Mr. Lincoln declares, in his account of the conference, were "stated and *insisted upon*," by himself and Mr. Seward. They are as follows:

"First. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

Second. *No receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress and in preceding documents.*

Third. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the government."

Hence, according to Mr. Lincoln's own testimony, it appears that he "insisted upon" the abolition of slavery, as a condition precedent to the restoration of peace. This the Southern commissioners, however much they may have been disposed to enter into arrangements for reunion, would not agree to. It was the great stumbling-block in the way of negotiation and neither party would overstep it. Here all interchange of views must end. Here the old feeling of hatred springs up again. Here is dark and bloody ground and one party brooks not the sound of the other's footstep as it falls upon it. The world knows who placed this impassable barrier between the American people and the restoration of peace, and History will, one day, when its quill is once more plucked from the wing of Freedom's eagle, instead of being picked up where the foul buzzard has kept his disgusting feast, record in lines of blackest infamy, the name of that man who in the hour of promised reconciliation, dared to cast among this too long divided people, the fire-brand which has re-kindled the devouring flames of sectional hatred.

The St. Clair Murder Case.

The deliberate, cold-blooded murder of Frederick C. Mock, a respectable citizen of St. Clair township, as he was on his way home from the election, on the night of the eleventh of October, last, has excited the just indignation of the people of this county to such a degree that the acquittal of Mr. Trout (at the recent session of Court) who was indicted as [illegible] dissatisfaction. It seems that Trout, who was in a scuffle with some other parties, imagined that Mock had struck him, which Mock denied and others standing by him at the time, also declared, had not been the case. Notwithstanding this denial on the part of Mock and his friends, Trout shortly afterwards ordered a party of armed soldiers who were present, to "arrest Mock, and if he resisted to shoot his ——— black heart out of him." The soldiers not being able to find Mock, returned, but were ordered by the Sergeant commanding them, to pursue Mock, who was then on his way home, and to bring him back. They were accompanied by Trout's younger brother who acted as guide. They overtook Mock some distance from his house, compelled him to return with them and when about crossing a small stream near Alum Bank, shot him. He crawled some distance along the bank of the stream, and died. These are substantially the facts connected with this atrocious deed. The defence in the trial of Trout relied chiefly upon two things, 1. Partizan appeals to the jury: 2. The point, that the soldiers, having returned after Trout had ordered them to arrest Mock and shoot him, if he resisted, were not finally sent after Mock by Trout, but by order of the Sergeant. The panel having been exhausted, no jury could be had, except by calling *talesmen*. The Sheriff being one of the persons who made information against Trout, was not permitted to name the talesmen. This threw the advantage into the hands of the defence, who were determined to make a political case out of it, and, therefore, managed their cards so as to get a jury which stood *nine* Republicans to *three* Democrats. Having secured this jury, every point which possibly could touch the political prejudices of the jury was made by the counsel for the defence. The speech of Mr. Cessna was nothing but a political harangue from beginning to end. But, however this pettifogging on the part of the defence, may have affected the verdict, it afforded an excellent opportunity to Judge Kimmell, one of the counsel for the prosecution, to administer a complete flaying to the zealous convert to abolitionism, who, in order to obtain better standing among his newly found political associates, carried his politics even into the jury box. The like of the skinning which the fellow got at the Judge's hands, was never heard of before. We couldn't help pitying him. The speech of Mr. Spang, for the prosecution, was also very able and eloquent. The charge of Judge King to the jury was clear and impartial. We congratulate the people of this Judicial District, on the fact that we have a Judge, who, in an important case, which was made to assume a political aspect, has been able to divest his judgment of all partizan bias and to expound the law as it is, "without fear, favor or affection." During the course of his charge, Judge King declared that soldiers, in a body, had no business at election polls, that their presence there was clearly an infraction of the law, and that he hoped they would never be found there again. He also declared that the Sheriff had a perfect right to issue the proclamation which he did issue, calling upon the people to prevent armed violence at the polls. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Judge King for making these declarations. They will go farther toward preserving order among the people, than the presence of "an army with banners." We are sorry that we have not a copy of the Judge's charge, as we should like to publish it entire.—In conclusion we would say, that whilst there is much ground for clemency where a sudden burst of passion seems to have actuated the party accused of crime, as seems to have been the case with Trout, there should be no hesitation on the part of any jury called to try the men who shot down Mock in cold blood, to convict those men of murder in the first degree. The outraged law cries out for its vindication. The good order of society demands the arrest, trial and conviction of those men. Let the officers of the law do their duty. Let them not rest day, nor night, till the murderers of Frederick C. Mock are brought to justice.

Charleston Evacuated.

The Confederate forces have evacuated Charleston. Sherman's advance to Columbia, rendered Charleston useless to them and hence the abandonment of that city. It is reported that a great portion of the city was destroyed by fire. This course on the part of the enemy, will certainly have an important influence upon the war. Some sanguine persons seem to think that the end of the war, is close at hand. We hope most earnestly that they may not be disappointed. But every city evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Federals, strengthens the armies in the field, of the former, and weakens those of the latter. Hence we may look for some fiercely fought battles, in the interior, before the war will come to an end.

THE 7-30 LOAN.—We call the attention of our moneyed readers to the advertisement of the U. S. 7-30 loan, published in our paper by the agent, Mr. Jay Cooke. As all credits are now based on Government securities, the investment of money in the seven-thirties must be as secure as any that can be made. The interest on this loan is very liberal, being one and three-tenths per cent. more than the general rate. It is also convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond; that is, at the expiration of three years the holder has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond. The loan is exempt from State or municipal taxation and thus offers another advantage as a permanent investment over other securities. For particulars, see advertisement.

☞The draft is said to have come off yesterday (Thursday). We have not been informed who are the victims in this county.

☞The Rebel Brigadier General Winder is dead. He has *wound up* at last.

☞How to prevent grain from becoming *mildewed*—give the miller his due.

☞Why are the Mormons a warlike people? Because they are more in arms than any other.

☞The greatest novelty on the Brooklyn skating ponds is a "contraband promenade" on the ice.

☞An exchange has the following truthful and beautiful sentiment: "War is murder set to music."

☞The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of the burial place of the late Stephen A. Douglas.

☞The Springfield *Republican* welcomes the draft, as it will give the Provost Marshal's guard in that city some other occupation besides getting drunk.

☞A few days ago a Massachusetts negro lawyer was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is, doubtless, looking after his friend, Dred Scott.

☞A late foreign paper says a brother of the rebel General Breckenridge is working in Greenock, Scotland, as a journeyman engineer. He is named Archibald Breckenridge.

☞At Camp Douglas, Chicago, fourteen hundred rebel prisoners are on the sick list, with an average number of interments of six per day.

☞Talk about the slave trade,—there is now a brisk traffic in young Indian girls in Oregon (ruled by freedom-shriekers) at $10 to $80 per head.

☞As insects shine in the glare of the sun, so swindlers, thieves and murderers look bright in the beams of fortune. Greenbacks "cover a multitude of sins."

☞Origen S. Seymour is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut. May he be the origin of a new regime in the politics of the Nutmeg State.

☞Query: If Lincoln's emancipation proclamation struck the death-blow to the rebellion, by setting free the slaves of rebels, what use is there in amending the Constitution to do the same thing?

☞Stolen—by our exchanges generally, from the columns of the *Bedford Gazette*, a little "pome," entitled "He Voted for the Draft." Receivers of this stolen property will please tell their friends where they got it, when they use it.

☞The Delaware Legislature has rejected the abolition amendment to the Constitution, by a large majority in both branches. The Blue Hen's chicken lays "sound eggs."

☞The Democrats of Martinsburg and Woodberry township, Blair county, made a clean sweep at the recent elections in those districts. They are the right kind of men and are bound to succeed.

☞The Supreme Court of Michigan have decided the Soldiers' Voting Law in that State unconstitutional. These Abolition judges are positively as great copperheads as Judge Woodward.

☞Glorious news! Gen. Butler is trying to secure the appointment of a negro boy as cadet to West Point! Clap your hands for joy and shout aloud, oh ye lovers of the sweet-scented African!

☞The loyal citizens of the sixth ward of the loyal city of Cincinnati, head a late call for a meeting to devise ways and means to clear their ward of draft, "*Murder!* Watch!! Murder!!!" Rather appropriate.

☞A dash was made into Cumberland, Md., on Monday night last, by a body of about one hundred rebel cavalry, resulting in the capture of Generals Kelly and Crooks, with some of their staff and a number of horses. The boldness of this exploit can be imagined when it is known that some 12,000 Federal soldiers are stationed at and near Cumberland.

☞AT HOME.—Capt. T. H. Lyons, of the army of the Shenandoah, is at present on a visit to his old home. Capt. Lyons has many warm friends in this place, who appreciate his gallantry and faithfulness as a soldier.

☞A SWARM OF BEES.—An old veteran, on hearing of the failure of the first attack upon Fort Fisher, exclaimed, "It is just as Bad as Ben Butler's Blasted Blunder at the Bloody Battle of Big Bethel."

☞RESIGNED.—Dr. F. C. Reamer, late Surgeon in the U. S. Army, has resigned his commission and is now at home with his family, in this place. Dr. Reamer's old friends in this vicinity, will be glad to hear of his return.

☞SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—Dr. A. Crane, of New York city, the celebrated physician for Consumption and all chronic diseases has arrived in Bedford and taken rooms at the Washington Hotel, where he can be consulted by the afflicted. Dr. Crane is well known throughout our country and Europe, and has a high reputation for scientific attainment and skill in treating Consumption and all chronic diseases. He was the first to introduce into our country the Brompton treatment for Scrofula, throat and lung diseases, and has the highest testimonials of his ability and success.

Dr. Crane will give a series of lectures in our town on the Laws of Health, the True Philosophy of Man, and his own system of treating diseases. The Doctor will give his introductory lecture at the Court House, this Thursday evening, and also, at the same place, to-morrow evening. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. Ladies are especially invited to attend. In Europe and America we have no doubt but what all will be highly interested. The lecture this evening will be free.

The French Rams at Sea Under Rebel Colors.

It is believed by many that there are now two formidable iron clad ships at sea, and on their way across the Atlantic to strike a blow for the rebel cause. Our Paris correspondent, under date of January 27, gave us a circumstantial account of these ships, of their rendezvous on the coast of France, and of their purpose to leave the European waters about the 6th instant. Mr. Dudley, our Consul at Liverpool, furnished the government with the same intelligence under about the same date, and with the additional fact that men shipped to man these vessels had left Liverpool.

These ships are the same "French rams" of which our readers have heard before, and which the Emperor once "detained," while one of them was yet on the stocks. They were built for the rebels originally; but it was found impossible to get them out of France and into Rebeldom directly without the knowledge of our government, so they were gotten out by means of a bogus sale to the Danes and the Prussians engineered as similar matters have been in England, in the case of the Alabama and other cruisers. We give to-day a portrait of the one of these vessels known in Europe as the Sphynx. She is a formidable ship, but not, as has been hastily said, the most formidable afloat. Her engines are of three hundred and fifty horse power, and her ram is thirty-five feet in length. She has two turrets, pierced collectively for eleven guns, and plated with iron four inches and three-eighths in thickness. Her hull is plated with four-inch plates. It is the opinion of good judges who have examined the ship that her armor will not resist the projectile thrown by the 15-inch guns in use in our navy.

It is very probable that the point will soon be brought to the test. Our correspondent informs us that the destination of the vessels is this city. It is the place at which, perhaps, they could strike their most effective blow.—They might go up the James to strike at Grant; but the ease with which he could open a new line by the Weldon road would then nullify their efforts in that quarter. They could not re-open Wilmington any more than Porter alone could close it with better ships. They will doubtless, therefore, try a more desperate game. By this means they hope to make a great scare at the North, and also, no doubt, to revive the drooping spirits of the South.

But the remedy is in our own hands, and it is for the Navy Department to use it properly. The timely and judicious distribution of our large iron clad navy at all threatened points on the coast, and especially at the greater harbors, will be the only proper provision against the Stonewall and the Rapidan. Our numberless swift blockaders should be already scouring the sea to give timely intimation of the approach of the enemy, and our iron clads should already be *en route* to their various positions. Then we can welcome the new comers as additions to our own navy, for a repulse anywhere is equivalent to their capture, inasmuch as they have only enough coal to cross the Atlantic, and without coal will be mere helpless masses of metal.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Message of Jefferson Davis.

Report of the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9.

The Richmond *Whig* of February 7th publishes the following:

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

The following important documents were laid before Congress this forenoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

Having recently received a written notification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unofficial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace. I requested the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon J. A. Campbell to proceed through our lines and to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might depute to represent him.

I herewith submit, for the information of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or to permit us to have peace an any other basis than our unconditional submission to their role, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Executive Office, Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865.

RICHMOND, Feb. 5.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIR—Under your letter of appointment of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter.

The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the United States Congress, in December last explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end.

We understand from him that no terms or propositions of any treaty or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done, and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advocated, would be granted or allowed without assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy.

That whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, but that individuals, subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the U. States, might rely on a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit their pains and penalties, if peace be restored.

During the conference, the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice.

These amendments provide that neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crimes, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL.

THE WAR.

We have received Southern reports of the Federal advance near Charleston. Gen. Hardee, who is at Charleston, makes an official report of it. He thinks the movement merely a feint. The Federal troops drove in the Confederate pickets near Grimball's, but the line has been re-established. There is now a Federal force, three thousand strong, intrenched on James Island, about three miles southwest of Charleston. A detachment of these troops on last Friday night, attacked a Confederate work on the Stono river, called Battery Hopkins. They were repulsed, however. A large reinforcement was made to the Federal fleet off Charleston, on Saturday. Eighteen steamers all new arrivals, were counted off the bar.

It seems to be the general impression that Beauregard, who is now in personal command of the troops opposed to Sherman, will make the Congaree river his line of defense. This river flows a southwestern course. Columbia stands near it. For many miles below Columbia it passes through extensive swamps. To attack Columbia, Sherman will have to place his army in these swamps, one wing on the south and the other on the north side of the river. Orangeburg, where Sherman's advance was on Monday last, is about twenty miles south of the Congaree at Kingsville. Kingsville is twenty miles southeast of Columbia.

General Kilpatrick's cavalry force that started some time since from Hardeeville, to march up the Savannah river and make a demonstration upon Augusta, has at length been heard from. Kilpatrick, after marching a long distance up the Savannah river, turned northward towards Blackville. The capture of Blackville by the cavalry was announced. Kilpatrick then marched westward along the railroad towards Augusta. He advanced twenty eight miles and reached Aiken, a station on the railroad twenty miles from Augusta, on Monday last. Here Wheeler, with the Confederate cavalry, attacked him. An obstinate battle was fought, but Kilpatrick was finally compelled to retire. He withdrew to Johnson's station, seven miles east of Aiken. There has been no news since from that quarter.—*Age.*

LATER.

General Sherman's advance has entered Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. The Confederates yielded the town without any contest. On Tuesday last, Gen. Sherman's advance was at Orangeburg, eighteen miles north of the Edisto river. His troops were being concentrated at that place, and west of it.

General Howard, with the right flank of his army, was at Orangeburg on Wednesday, and Slocum, with the left flank, was twelve miles west of Orangeburg. Kilpatrick was west of Slocum, with the Federal cavalry. The entire line moved forward on Wednesday to attack Beauregard, who was posted behind the swamps of the Congaree river. On Thursday the Federal troops reached the river opposite Columbia. There are no swamps at that point and they succeeded in throwing several shells across the river, into the city. As there was no opportunity for defense, Beauregard determined to abandon Columbia. On Thursday night a large amount of stores was burned. But a small force of Confederates was in the town, it being on the extreme western flank of Beauregard's army. During Thursday a large body of Federal troops marched up the Congaree, northwest of Columbia; crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers, and several other shallow streams forming their head waters, and before daylight were on the northern bank of the Congaree, but a few miles from Columbia. At daylight they marched down to the city. The Confederate garrison retreated out of it before them and with scarcely a shot fired the town changed its possessors. Columbia being captured, communication was at once opened with the Federal troops on the opposite side of the Congaree. The Confederate garrison retreated east along the river bank, and joined the main body. Beauregard's headquarters are supposed to be at Kingsville, on the north side of the Congaree, twenty miles east of Columbia. It is the point where the railroad from Branchville to Columbia crosses the river.

All the railroads connecting Charleston with the interior of South Carolina being now cut—a single line only remaining in Confederate possession; the one running to Florence and thence northward—Charleston ceases to be of much military importance, and may be evacuated at any time; for it would be foolishness to fight a battle for possession. But it will not be evacuated until the Federal troops reach its gates and demand a surrender. Everything of value to the Confederacy is no doubt removed from Charleston by this time, but a garrison still remains there, that will not leave until the Federal movements force them to do so. No city is ever voluntarily abandoned by its possessors until capture stares them in the face.

Lincoln's Inauguration Ball.

Zion's Herald (Methodist) expostulates earnestly against the proposed inauguration ball at Washington, to be given in the Patent-Office building. It says:

"While we regard it as a sin at any time—on such an occasion, for the nation's officiary to condescend to such levity as to attend and sanction a grand ball, we shall look upon it at this time as a flagrant insult both to God and men. We therefore hope that good sense and better judgment will prevail at Washington, and that, if for no other reason, out of respect to the memory of those who have died for the country, out of sympathy for thousands who still weep and mourn, and out of a decent regard for the Christian sentiments of the truest patriots in all the land, there will be no presidential inauguration ball this year."

—MARRIED—

LITZINGER—RUSH.—At the residence of the bride's father, in this borough, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 22nd, by the Rev. Father Hayden, J. D. Litzinger, of Indiana co., Pa., to Miss Emily S. Rush, of this place.

☞The newly married couple have our best wishes for their happiness and prosperity. Mr. Litzinger carries from our midst, one of the loveliest of our village maidens. Having once been a typo, he is, of course, worthy of the prize he has won. Long may they live to biess the day that united their happy hearts in one.

PIPER—DANNAKER.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Thompson F. Piper, of Hollidaysburg, and Miss Julia E. Dannaker, of this county.

—DIED—

BLACKBURN.—At the residence of O. E. Shannon, in Bedford, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Jane Blackburn, in the 57th year of her age. The deceased was a native of England and emigrated to this Country, with several of her brothers and sisters, sixteen years ago. For the last ten years she was an inmate of the family of Mr. Shannon. She was an intelligent christian of the John Wesley School. She appeared to retain the purity of the first faith characterized and known by that name, and as a member of society was an example to all around her.

LINES

ON THE DEATH OF CLARA L. SOMERS.

Affectionately inscribed to her bereaved parents.

She's gone, the lovely Clara,
Her glowing cheek is cold;
Stern Death has claimed another
Of the happy little fold.

Her eyes are closed forever,
Their loving light has fled,
No more they'll beam with pleasure,
Nor pearly tear-drops shed.

Her little hands are folded,
Above her pulseless breast,
They stir not now with motion,
But lie silently at rest.

Her fairy form lies silent
In the cold and gloomy grave,
And flowers will bloom above her,
The grass will sigh and wave.

But her spirit, angels bore it
To a bright celestial home,
Where all is light and beauty
And sorrow cannot come.

We know she's with the angels,
Around the heavenly throne,
And the gentle, lovely Clara
Wears the seraph's pearly crown.

Then, strive to meet your darling
In that glorious home above;
To live with her forever
In happiness and love.

February, 1865. PRUE.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50	*note.*
Two cents	"	" $100	"
Ten "	"	" $500	"
20 "	"	" $1000	"
$1	"	" $5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

February 24—2mo

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 3, 1865—6m.

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

Information Free!
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

December 2, 1864—3m

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on *Saturday, the 18th day of March, next,* all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north, Alexander W. Shoemaker on the north east, Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzger on the east, Emanuel Palmer on the south east, Leonard May and John Kerr on the south, and Frederick Hildebrant on the west, containing 104 acres and 24 perches, about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Tenant house, a large Bank Barn, a stable sufficient for stabling 40 horses, and other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel and being situated within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

February 24—4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Alexander Warsing, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MAJOR, Adm'r.

February 17, 1865—6t

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber administrator of the estate of Jacob Shuss, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 18th day of March, next,

all that valuable Tract of Land, of which Jacob Shuss died seized, containing 210 acres, more or less, 75 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, ten acres of which are meadow, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE, LOG BARN, and other necessary buildings; also, an orchard of choice fruit trees, containing an abundance of plums and other rare selections. There is, also, on the same a never-failing spring of excellent water. This highly desirable farm is situated in a good community and possesses all the conveniences to invite the attention of purchasers. Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

DANIEL SHUSS, Adm'r.

February 24—4t

Turnpike Election.

The annual election of the Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, for five Managers, to serve one year, will be held at the house of A. J. Snively, in Schellsburg, on Monday, the 6th day of March, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

Schellsburg, February 17, 1865.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Napier township, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

all that valuable tract of land of which William N. Blackburn died seized, containing 180 acres nett measure, about 10 acres of which is good meadow, the balance being well timbered. The improvements are a large

LOG HOUSE, DOUBLE LOG BARN,

Tenant House and other necessary buildings. Also, an ORCHARD of CHOICE FRUIT TREES. This farm adjoins lands of David Lingenfelter, Robert Blackburn, Thomas P. Studebaker, Nathan Carson and others; two miles north of Schellsburg, and convenient to mills, church and schools. Terms—one third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. EDMUND S. BLACKBURN,

Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William N. Blackburn, dec'd.

February 17, 1865—4t

Public Sale
Of Valuable Real Estate.
JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at Bridgeport, on SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865, the following valuable tracts of land:

1. *A Tract of excellent Coal Land, situated* in Southampton township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Dr. S. Fecntig and Andrew Emrick, containing about 225 acres, warranted in the name of Rebecca Kelso. There is on this tract a vein of coal 4½ feet in thickness. It is also well timbered.

2. *A Tract of Coal and Timber Land,* situated in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Wilhelm, sr., Somerset county line and lands of John Wilhelm, jr., containing 320 acres, warranted in the name of Jas. Shaw.

3. *A Tract of Coal and Timber Land,* situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining the first named tract, containing 84 acres, and warranted in the name of Cornelius Devore.

4. *A Tract of Coal and Timber Land,* in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Andrew Bozzard, Abraham Kerns' heirs and others, containing 65 acres and 87 perches, warranted in the name of Cornelius Devore.

5. *The Undivided one half of* 180 *Acres* of Timber Land, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of John Geiger, Jacob Troutman, John Alsip and others.

The above described lands are located in the Wellersburg Coal Region, celebrated for its wealth in minerals. Petroleum has recently been discovered at Wellersburg, only five miles from these lands, and it is confidently believed exists upon these tracts.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Ex'rs. of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

February 17, 1865.

The Stump Islands Oil Company.
CAPITAL $120.000.
Development Fund $21.000.
120,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 each.

No certificates of stock to be issued to the corporators until 21,000 shares shall have been sold for the benefit of all the stockholders, in the further development of the Company's property.

WM. HARTLEY, Pres't., Bedford, Pa.
Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, Sec'y & Treasurer,

Directors: Hon. T. B. SHANNON, M. C., California, W. D. MCKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Pa., Hon. SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford, Pa., J. M. SHOEMAKER, do, S. W. RUPP, do

The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and is all paid for; and consists of the following tracts:

1st. That valuable Island known as the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 2 acres and 93 perches; situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a derrick was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the ground, but the war breaking out the parties sold off and enlisted.

2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," situated but a few rods above the Lower Island, containing 1 acres and 20 perches, four acres of which are owned by this Company, on which are erected a house, stable, &c.

Neither of these Islands is liable to overflow, and both are well protected by stones and trees against washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion river empties into the Allegheny at a point due South from Oil Creek, and as oil is found at Freeport, on this line further South, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very centre of the great Oil Belt of Pennsylvania. Besides all this they lie far below the Coal Measures.

The Company also owns one acre and sixty-one perches of land, about 7½ miles above the Upper Island, at the mouth of Ritchey Run, near the town of Emlenton, Venango county, Pa., upon which is the celebrated Fox and Widel well, with new engines, derrick, buildings, &c., &c., and the well is bored to the depth of 420 feet. This well was tubed at 350 feet, and in a few hours pumping yielded about one barrel of oil; but the proprietors determined to sink it deeper, and the company will, as soon as possible, sink this well if necessary, to the depth of 1000 feet or more. The "Stump Island Company" own the whole of this well, fixtures and land, and the "Development Fund" will be amply sufficient to complete this well, and sink others in the Island. There is besides, room enough on the Ritchey Run tract for several more wells.

The property owned by this Company is *all practical* boring territory, and persons acquainted with the lands along the Allegheny and other oil streams will bear witness that we have more *practical* boring surface than many of the 300 acre tracts contain. In addition to this, our basis will compare favorably with the large majority of Companies whose capital stock is five times as great.

The services of an efficient Superintendent have been obtained, and the Directors are determined to prosecute operations vigorously. Persons desirous of securing a portion of the 21,000 shares of stock must apply soon, to Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa., at whose office subscription books have been opened for the sale of stock at $1,00 per share.

Bedford, February 10, 1865.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR.

H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 611 Commerce St. above Sixth,

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Eden, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged five, had an affecting humor in her face, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much esteemed Lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Samia, Houston St., New York.

"DR AYER: I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wilkesbarre, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA, Pills, and ointment, and in two weeks I was cured. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Moore, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied a mixture of silver and other remedies, apparently without benefit. For weeks days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the bottle of potash lotion, as you directed. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Lt. Hiram Stout, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic diseases than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for the best remedy for these ills we have."

From A. S. Fenelli, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER: My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what more could be the peculiarity of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Charles S. Tan Lieu, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more intractable and disgusting than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

S. F. Harry, Bedford, J. F. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

NEW CARPETING.

A large supply of LIST and all WOOL Carpeting. Also—Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

Turnpike Election.

An election for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of S. S. Hayes, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 6th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Feb 17, 1865.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Hewitt, late of Napier township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS McCOY,
JAMES ALLISON,
Executors.

February 10, 1865—6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Fetter, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. W. TOMLINSON,
Executor.

February 10, 1865—6t

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York.

February 10, 1865—1y

The Hopewell Oil Company.

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of The Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February next. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Treasurer.

February 3, 1865.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Snider, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to Jacob Snider, of South Woodberry township, and Samuel Snider and Jacob Stuckey, of Middle Woodberry township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to make known the same to said executors without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNIDER,
SAMUEL SNIDER,
JACOB STUCKEY,
Executors.

February 17, 1865—6t*

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. D. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gordon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Soils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,
May 13, 1864—eowly.

GAZLAY'S
PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to subscribe for our New Pacific Monthly, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelsior of all the

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

LITERARY CONTRIBUTORS,

representing some of the principal shining lights of the Literary world. We shall make such additional engagements as circumstances may demand. Your special attention is called to our

ILLUSTRATIONS,

which are produced, without regard to expense, by an efficient *corps* of artists—at whose head stands BRIGHTLY and MCLENAN, unequalled as Designers and Engravers. We call the attention of the Public to the profusion of first class illustrations of the varied, novel and picturesque scenery and local views of the

GOLDEN STATES
AND
TERRITORIES
OF THE
PACIFIC.

With descriptive views and reading matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and auriferous territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the subscription price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, affording two splendid volumes, suitable for the

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY,
OR THE
COUNTING-HOUSE,

and costing but FIVE DOLLARS, which in years to come can not be purchased for any price. Our

EDITORIAL DRAWER

will abound with selections of Wit, Original Stories, Comic Sketches, and light Literature, culled from a well-garnered storehouse of fun, fact and incident, affording interesting light reading matter for the Parlor and the Fire-side.

COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of MCLENAN, the celebrated Comic Delineator, will be found always rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

FASHION PLATES.

Having made special arrangements with Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

Payable in advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

PREMIUMS IN GOLD!

As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Ten Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Five Paying subscriptions, we will send an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞We are, also, having made, a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is made from the celebrated GOULD & CURRY and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

SPECIMEN COPIES
OF THE
PACIFIC MONTHLY
sent, postage *pre-paid*, upon the receipt of Fifty Cents, in currency or postage stamps.

CAUTION.

☞Write your Name, Post-Office, County and State, to where you want the PACIFIC MONTHLY sent, plain and distinct.

Register all letters containing money; or, when convenient, send by Express.

If your Post-Office is a Money-Order office, obtain a money-order for your remittance.

Send none but United States Treasury Notes, or money bankable in New York.

All letters asking information, etc., to receive attention, must contain a stamp, to *pre-pay* answer. Address all correspondence,

D. M. GAZLAY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS
PACIFIC MONTHLY,
34 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
121 Nassau Street, New York.
WHITE & BAUER,
San Francisco, California.

January 27, 1865—1y.

Rates of Advertising.

One insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50

	6 months.	1 year.
One square,	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	9 00	16 00
Three squares,	12 00	20 00
Quarter column,	20 00	40 00
Half column,	40 00	80 00
One column,	80 00	150 00

THIS is no new remedy, but has been in use for a number of years, and is now extensively used in all parts of Pennsylvania, and throughout the United States, known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS, thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poll-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hart corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

CATTLE. HORSES.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR. PA.

FRIDAY : : FEBRUARY 24, ... and adjoining

...ts, notes, military and

...ots in Tatesville, and St. Jo... Railroad. Farms and unimproved ... acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers. ...early opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and ... Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. S. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Forder, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

A NEW SENSATION
At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,
all bought before the last great rise in prices,
and will be sold cheap for Cash.
☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.
September 8, 1864.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

French Merines, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Poplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at
Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

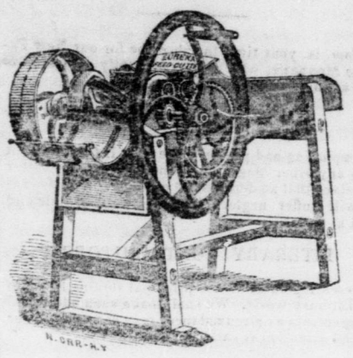
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain township, dec'd. having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB KEGG, administrator.
Bedford, Jan. 20, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwelder, late of Monroe township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, in any way whatever, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims, will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement. EMANUEL SWARTZWELDER,
Feb. 3 1865. 6t.* Executor.

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Feeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clipper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Heluerbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stifler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cut :

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price Six Cts.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post-office Box 4586.
Feb. 6. (Nov. 25, '64.)

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.
HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.
JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

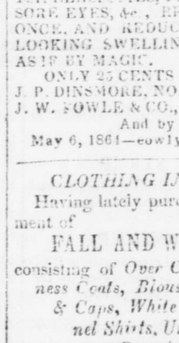
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.
It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, FILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., RELIEVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.
May 6, 1864—eowly

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves,*
AND
NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invtie our friends and all who desire to purchase to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the *"One Price"* System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.
G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
Feb, 3—6t.* JOHN B. REPLOGLE.
Executor.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

50 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoystown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west, the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Forty desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND
AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS
A FULL SUPPLY
OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR
CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE
Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned having engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
RICHARD LEO.
July 10, 1863.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.
This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.
Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 29, 1864—1y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE,
On JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.
H. C. REAMER.
December 9, 1864

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, in the borough of Schellsburg, on Friday morning, January 6th, 1865, a bound girl named Mary Catharine Frazier. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account. The above reward but neither thanks nor charges will be paid for bringing her back. J. E. COLVIN.
February 3, 1865—3t*

New Winter Goods,

AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP.

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising
GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,
of different styles and varieties, from
20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.
ALSO—A new assortment of
Photograph Albums,
of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00.
Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.
☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.
Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.
Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.
T. R. GETTYS.
Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and refitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the traveling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April, 15, 1864.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 23, 1863.

NOTICE.

All unsettled accounts upon our books must be closed by cash or note, January 2, 1865. This is the only notice we shall give.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
December 30, 1864.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.
Her stock comprises a general assortment of
Millinery Goods,
BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,
Latest Winter Styles.
ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.
☞All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.
Bedford, November 4, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST,

FARMERS, MECHANICS, LAWYERS,
DOCTORS, PREACHERS
AND ALL,
Buy your goods at the BARGAIN STORE of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who have just received an elegant assortment of
New Winter Goods,

Embracing Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lustres, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, all Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, Scarlet, Solferino and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard makes, Miners Flannels, Linseys and Blankets. Ladies' Furs, Muffs, Capes and Cuffs. Ladies Repellent Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, TWEEDS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, for men and boys wear.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, NECK TIES, SHIRT COLLARS AND FRONTS, MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

HATS AND CAPS,
Every style, quality and color.
BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety.

GROCERIES.

CHOICE RIO COFFEE, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SEGARS, of choice brands.

A large assortment of QUEENSWARE, together with 1,000 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.
Bedford, November 25, 1864.

BEALL'S FOUNDRY,

CORNER OF CENTRE & HARRISON STREETS,
CUMBERLAND, MD.
THOMAS WILKINSON, SR., Superintendent.
This large and long established Foundry has been purchased and re-opened by the subscriber, under the management of an experienced Superintendent and Mechanics and Workmen.
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,
MINING MACHINERY, RAIL-ROAD AND MINE CARS, FURNACES, STOVES, GRATES, PLOUGHS, MILL IRONS, AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Will be manufactured to order.
A STOCK OF
"Beall's Egg Stoves,"
of various sizes; the best pattern for Stoves in the country for burning Cumberland Coal; will be kept on hand, and sold on favorable terms to the trade.
One New Four-horse Power Engine,
Boiler and Fixtures, for sale.
☞Cash paid for old Iron and Metal on delivery at the Foundry.
☞Orders solicited, and all work warranted.
WM. W. McKAIG.
Cumberland, Dec. 2, 1864—3m

Glorious News!

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of

EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now prepared for the
WINTER TRADE.
We have just received a large stock of
LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,
and a very great variety of
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!
Come Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.
BOOTS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.
Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,
and all articles usually found in a first class store.
We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."
J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, Dec. 16, 1864.

LADIES!

At Cramer & Co's you will find C...loaking Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Hoods, &c., very ... cheap.
December 2, 1864.

CLOTHING!

A good assortment of RE... ADY MADE CLOTHING just received at CRAMER & CO'S.
December 2, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.